

# WASHINGTON.

"Our Country—always right—but, right or wrong, our Country."

SATURDAY, JUNE 23, 1838.

OFFICE ON E STREET, IN THE SQUARE IMMEDIATELY WEST OF THE BURNT POST OFFICE.

DR. T. D. JONES, Editor pro tempore.

TO NATIVE AMERICANS THROUGHOUT THE COUNTRY:  
Fellow Citizens: I am directed, by the President and Council of the Native American Association of the United States at Washington, to invite you to form in the different counties and cities of the several States, auxiliary Native Associations to be united with us in this cause.

I am also instructed to call your attention to the necessity of authorizing a committee of such of those societies as may be formed, to prepare, in your name, memorials to Congress; to be presented at the early part of the ensuing session, praying for a repeal of the laws of naturalization.

Your fellow-countryman,  
HENRY J. BRENT,  
Corresponding Sec'y. of the Native Am. Association of the U. S., Wash. City.

Mr. T. C. WILSON is an authorized agent for this paper. He will call on those in this city and vicinity who are in arrears for subscription, and also receive the names of such as may be disposed to become subscribers.

92-We inform subscribers that when difficulties in regard to the delivery of our paper take place, the publisher, not the editor, must be looked to to remedy the evil.

We give this notice, because we have received lately a few letters, addressed to the editor, who, as must be obvious to all, has nothing to do in distributing the paper. Owing to the Carrier on the Eastern route having been changed, some subscribers may have been overlooked. Such are requested to send in their names and residences; and the publisher will be glad to receive prompt information of any neglect in the carriers.

93-If correspondents expect us to publish their communications, they must make known their proper names.

## THE WASHINGTON MONUMENT.

In our synopsis of the proceedings of Congress in an other part of this paper, it will be seen that the Washington Monument bill, which had passed the House, was indefinitely postponed in the Senate.

It is with unfeigned regret that we have witnessed this disposition of the bill, and the mortifying defeat of this noble and praiseworthy object so much cherished by its friends.

We know that his memory lives, and will ever live, in the hearts of his countrymen; but we indulge the happy anticipation, notwithstanding, of soon seeing a splendid column rearing its imposing form to the memory of our beloved Washington, that others might see in our works what we only feel in our hearts. In this hope we are disappointed, and the disappointment is the more to be regretted because the objections urged were mere pretences, not deserving to be called reasons.

It appears that one objection was, that it would spoil the view from the west front of the Capitol! Would a beautiful Monument, such as was contemplated by its projectors, by intervening between the beholder and a landscape, or other object, offend an American eye that has read the history of the Revolution? If so, let the vision of that eye be sealed in eternal darkness. Another objection was, that the ground was too low! Our surprise is only equalled by the weakness of this objection—lower still must be that patriotism that urged it.

To obviate the first objection, the Monument should be put among the trees of the forest.

To remove the second, it must be erected beyond the District, or perhaps on one of the Alleghany Mountains. On this principle, no community so unfortunate as to dwell in a section of country having no elevated sites, could be gratified with a monumental structure to commemorate the good deeds of their patriots. If our whole country were a level, we should therefore, on that rule, necessarily be a nation without a monument. These objections are too ridiculous for serious comment.

It only remains for us to hope that it will not be long before our legislative halls will be occupied by men more liberal, more patriotic, and disposed to do justice to the memory of him who was the chief instrument in achieving our country's independence. If obstacles presented themselves, why was no effort made to remove them? If so insurmountable as to make it appear useless to attempt their removal, how is it that no obstacles of any kind, great or small, real or imaginary, have before been discovered, and now only by a few members of the Senate.

It is certainly true the country is at this time immersed in difficulties and distress, to overcome and relieve it from which require the best energies of the wisest councils of the nation.

But it seems as if feeling is only alive to the great political contest of the day, which absorbs or overlooks all other considerations than those of a party triumph, or those of a personal character on which depend popularity at home.

This circumstance is calculated to raise a doubt whether, for the page of history, the name of Washington would not be forgotten.

If the Washington Monument Society would be satisfied—if the citizens of the District would be satisfied—if all the world besides would be satisfied, with the site, asked for, or rather promised, on the wall west of the Capitol, which, in our opinion, is not only the appropriate, but a most eligible place, it is vexations that this patriotic purpose should be defeated by a few querulous and uninformed politicians. We hope that all who throw unnecessary and frivolous impediments in the way of its consummation, may meet the frowns and contempt of the American nation.

As we have received, since we commenced our remarks, an article of considerable length on this subject, from one who is personally implicated in the matter, we shall abridge what we had intended to say, in justice to our correspondent, who is, we would think, called upon to defend his own reputation, at least from, as we believe, an undeserved and insidious attack.

It is true we should have preferred that our correspondent's communication should have been pruned of its asperities, but as time is not allowed to have such modification made as would be desirable, if indeed under the circumstances it would be so modified, we shall give it as it is,—only remarking, by way of not being misunderstood in the premises, that our objection to the bitterness of the communication does not refer to any anxious concern for the feelings of the Ohio Senators, but to the dignity of our paper.

The Governor of Upper Canada has come out with a Proclamation on the subject of the steamboat Sir Robert Peale, lately destroyed on Lake Erie, in which he has manifested a spirit not entirely in accordance with the existing relations between the two countries, in which he exhorts her Majesty's subjects to dignified forbearance, and admonishes the Captain's trading to American ports on the Lake to the utmost caution, as they may find themselves in the power of a lawless banditti, instead of within the protection and authority of a friendly Government. Does the Governor or his mistress think it the bounden and exclusive duty of this Government to guard against, subdue, and keep in order every "lawless banditti," constituted as they are of refugee Canadians, infesting our borders. If we have any lawless banditti in our land, we can tell this Governor that they consist entirely of his own people.

## THE PATENT OFFICE.

We have several times called the public attention to this Department as one interesting to the reputation of our countrymen on the score of their inventive genius, and which on that special account, apart from a multitude of other reasons of policy, ought to be exclusively under the management of Native Americans. So far from that being the case, we find a large number of the incumbents there who owe a natural allegiance to other governments and a statutory one to this. Now we ask is this right upon any reasonable grounds? Are our people not competent for every condition and purpose of our Government? Are they not the more worthy, the more entitled, and not the least to be considered? Would there not be more confidence in them than in strangers?

We do not object to any man or men in office merely as individuals. We have no private prejudices to gratify against one single person of all the host of foreigners in office; the most of them we do not know, and some of those whom we do, we might commend as far as our limited acquaintance may extend; but we oppose their holding offices of trust and profit because they are foreigners, and because we have so many sons of the soil who desire and deserve the patronage so unworthily bestowed.

The war which we make is for principle, and that alone; and therefore if the vanity of any pretending foreigner shall induce him to think that he, individually, is an object of attack; let him read the fable of the goat and the ox, and he will understand how personally insignificant and inconsequential he is as compared with the importance of the great national cause we are pursuing.

We shall, at a proper time, call the especial attention of Congress to the heterogeneous ingredients of this Department, as well as to those of some others, so that the American People may see whose hands their trusts and property are confided to.

We observe in the Intelligencer of the 15th instant, a piece purporting to be a petition to Congress, but taking a new direction, and divested of the imposing form of a numerous signed memorial, it is presented to the public with the single name of "James Roulston." Whatever or whoever this writer may be, for we do not know him, nor is it any thing to our purpose, whatever be his position among us, or what may be our individual private opinion in reference to the subjects on which he treats, we take the liberty of saying that he has assumed a tone and bearing of arrogance and dictation, especially as it concerns Texas, which is, to say the least, censurable and unbefitting even a sovereign State, much more a private individual.

What have we, as liberal republicans, to do with the institutions of Texas, whether viewed as independent, or still subject to Mexico? What right have we to dictate to either what shall be the organization of their governments, supposing them deficient or defective? Are we to say to Texas, you may or may not, you shall or shall not organize, or continue the organization of your Government with the institution of slavery? Preposterous!!!

The most magnanimous scheme perhaps that ever appeared to the sympathies of humanity, enlisted the aid of the philanthropist, or claimed the patronage of a nation, whether viewed in reference to its motives or to its consequences, is that of Colonizing the people of color of the United States in Africa.

The Society formed to carry into effect this great object, consists of as great a weight of talent and respectability as any other perhaps in the world; and it has been most fortunate in the choice of an agent (Rev. R. R. GORTON) whose indefatigable exertions, ardent zeal and happy talents, connected with an amiable disposition, will go as far, we think, to ensure success as human agency can accomplish.

The following extract from a London paper, giving an account of the continuance of that cruel practice the slave trade, argues powerfully in behalf of Colonization, and bears us out in our estimate of its importance as the only remedy for this evil. We think it therefore worthy of the highest regard, and it has our hearty good wishes.

"The brigantine Buzzard, one of a British squadron of 11 vessels, on the Coast of Africa, for the suppression of the slave trade, arrived last April at Portsmouth, after a cruise of three years and 10 months, in which she had captured 13 Spanish and Portuguese slave ships, having on board four or five thousand slaves."

It is stated that there are in Ireland 20,000 persons licensed to sell ardent spirits.

It is a fact, which must have been observed by all, that a very large majority of the grog shops and other similar demoralizing establishments are kept by this people in the United States, and just to the extent to which they exceed all others in this traffic, they are the worst population in the world. It is evidently from this degrading practice of keeping tipping shops above all others in this country that so large a portion of the community is vitiated and ruined, and on the Irish is chargeable the greatest share of the evil. And no doubt this is the way to account for the general misery, wretchedness, and lawlessness of this people at home.

Maryland has abolished the law of imprisonment for debt.

Henry Atkinson, of North Carolina, is appointed Governor, and W. B. Conway, of Pennsylvania, Secretary of the new Territory of Iowa, from the 3d day of July next.

Gen. Macom has left the Seat of Government to take command on the Northern Frontier. Head Quarters at Sackett's Harbor.

The revolutionists, and the depredations committed on both sides of the line by them, keep the Northern frontier in a great ferment.

Five more slaves are said to have been captured lately by British vessels.

The steam packet Pulaski, on her way from Charleston to Baltimore, burst her boiler on the 14th instant, about 11 o'clock at night, off North Carolina coast, 30 miles from land. Her passengers and crew, amounting to about 200, were all most except 18 persons.

A severe earthquake was felt in Louisville on the 9th instant.

A hail storm near Lexington, Ky., on the 5th instant, destroyed in its course all the rye, corn and hemp.

Steamer Washington took fire and was destroyed on Lake Erie, with great loss of life, said to be 40 persons.

J. K. PAULDING is appointed Secretary of the Navy, vice MALHON DICKERSON, resigned.

## BROTHERLY LOVE OF FOREIGNERS FOR ONE ANOTHER AT OUR OWN EXPENSE.

The Irish are not satisfied with enjoying all the benefits, civil and political, of these United States, but they garner up a large portion of the surplus profits made out of the liberality of our own people, and which they send to the poor of their native land, to help them from pauperism and vice to a more abundant field of action here. They are imitating our conduct towards the Indians, and will, by and by, remove the whole Irish population en masse to America, and perhaps force us, in the end, to beg a domicile in the far west of the very aborigines whom we are now driving from the precincts of civilization.

Philanthropy is a pretty theme to indulge in and an abundant source of justification to those who think that all goodness and wisdom is included simply in benevolence; but the humanity that ranges all the world in search of objects for its exercise, and yet leaves its own household confounded, is a wild, unwise enthusiasm, that will sacrifice the many to the wants of the few.

Let our countrymen reflect that the energies and abundance of every nation should be kept for herself, and that when she holds out an indiscriminate distribution to all the world, she makes herself a rendezvous for the mercenary of all countries, who will ultimately plunder her citizens and despoil her of her nationality.

## IRISH EMIGRANTS.

It appears from statements published by Matthew Carey, (whose employment is to defend the injured, and relieve the distressed,) and other facts supplied by the New York Gazette, that in about two years about half a million of dollars have been remitted, through five houses only, from Irish emigrants, to their friends in Ireland. The blood of our venerable friend grows warm with enthusiasm in recording this honorable evidence of the social and generous affection of his countrymen.

[Christian Statesman.]

"It appears," he remarks, "that paternal, fraternal, and filial affection withdrew, with the power of the loadstone on steel, from the purses of the poor Irish, above half a million of dollars in two years. Can any instance of superior influence of those heaven-born affections be produced by any other nation?"

"If there live a man whose heart—that is, if he have a heart—does not glow with admiration, esteem, respect and astonishment, at this display of the glorious operation of the finest and most exalted feelings of human nature, he has no moral 'music in his soul.' I trust I do not too highly appreciate this trait of character when I venture to assert, that human nature in its proudest and most benignant aspect, hardly ever appears to more advantage."

## CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

### IN SENATE—JUNE 15.

The Washington Monument, bill of the House, proposing to erect a monument in memory of Washington, on the mall west of the Capitol, was indefinitely postponed.

### JUNE 16.

The Pre-emption bill was taken up, and after undergoing further amendments by the Senate to those of the House, it was concurred in and sent back to the House.

### JUNE 18.

Mr. Tallmadge, by unanimous consent, brought in a bill to the effect, that no person shall be imprisoned for debt in any State, on process issuing out of a court of the United States, where, by the laws of such State, imprisonment for debt has been abolished; which was twice read and referred.

### JUNE 20.

The bill to abolish imprisonment for debt passed. Texas and the Sub-Treasury are undergoing discussion.

## HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

### JUNE 15.

The Pre-emption bill from the Senate passed the House with amendments, by a vote of 107 to 52, and was returned to the Senate for concurrence.

A resolution was offered by Mr. Mercer to grant the use of the Representatives' Hall from 8 to 10 o'clock, A. M. on Thursday next, to Doctors Sherwood and Dwight, for explaining the laws regulating the variation of the Magnetic Needle, and the infallible process, said to be discovered by Dr. Sherwood, of determining the latitude and longitude of any point on the globe.

To this resolution Mr. Pettrikin offered an amendment, that half the time should be appropriated to the exhibition of Mr. Reily's Vapor Bath; and this was followed by a proviso from Mr. Stanley, that the mover of the amendment should undergo the operation. The House was so convulsed with laughter that Mr. Drougoule made a motion "to postpone the consideration of the resolution until the House should recover its gravity." The resolution was agreed to.

### JUNE 16.

The House suspended the rules to take up the bill, in Committee of the Whole, relating to steamboats; a board was appointed to test the safety of steam boilers, and the bill passed.

### JUNE 20.

The Pre-emption bill has finally passed, the House having concurred in the last amendments of the Senate; and when it receives the signature of the President, it will be law; (which may, with propriety, be titled "a law to reward its transgressors.")

It is stated that there are now in Paris and the suburbs, from 3000 to 4000 liberated convicts, of whom the Governor of the Bagne has given it as his opinion, that no one attempting a robbery, would hesitate to accompany it by taking away life, if likely to insure his own safety.—Newburyport Herald.

If these convicts be what their Governor has represented them, why were they liberated? Would there be any propriety in letting loose on any community such a horde of villains, but in the hope of their leaving their country? Not And according to the policy which prevails abroad, and the door we have opened, the United States will be their retreat, in all probability, where they may practice villainy with more success among an unsuspecting people.

EMIGRATION FROM CANADA.—About twenty-five Canadian families, numbering upwards of one hundred persons, passed through this village a few days since for the West. They were farmers from the township of Leeds, in the Brockville district, and were drawn by two yoke of oxen each. They have all their moveable effects and about 30 cows. They have made large sacrifices of property in leaving their homes and firesides, but hope to be recompensed by the enjoyment of civil liberty in the new States of the West.—Oswego Palladium.

Canadian disaffection, it appears, is another source from which we are to receive accessions of foreign patriots to our population.—Ed. N. A.

The following toast given by Col. Winthrop, at the late dinner of the ancient and honorable Artillery, was received with much applause:

"BALLOTS AND BULLETS.—The paper currency and metallic basis of a Free People—may we remember that the former can only be saved from depreciation, by keeping an abundant supply of the latter always ready to redeem it."

Singular Phenomenon.—It is stated by a Havre journal, that after the late high tide on the coast of Normandy, the sea retired so low round Cape La Hague, that the remnants of the twelve ships of Admiral de Tourville's fleet, which were burnt and sunk in 1692, were perceptible, and several objects, such as balls, &c. were recovered.

## Extracts from the New York Correspondent of the National Intelligencer of June 17.

The Great Western arrived last night, having sailed June 2, thus making a fourteen days' passage. Her passage out was 14 or 15 days. The Sirius had 17 days' passage out, and sailed the 31st ult. for New York.

The cotton market in Liverpool is without material change, prices being well kept up, and the sales pretty large.

The great matters of complaint in London continue to be, the oppressive abundance of money, and the great scarcity of trade.

A courier, May 18, reached Mr. STEVENSON, the American Minister, with the ratification of a treaty of commerce negotiated with the King of Greece.

There had been a celebration at Bristol, in honor of the Great Western expedition over sea, in which our country and its authorities were toasted very handsomely. In a hasty perusal of the English papers, I see little or no reference to any of the border quarrels we are having here.

From the Albany Argus.

## FROM THE FRONTIER.

The following is a copy of a "proclamation" recently issued by the leader of a gang that destroyed the steamboat Sir Robert Peel. It was obtained for Gov. Marey; and, if the facts may be relied on, is important, as showing that the attack, although made in the American waters, was concerted in and proceeded from the British dominions.

"To all whom it may concern:

"I, William Johnson, a natural born citizen of Upper Canada, certify that I hold a commission in the Patriot service of Upper Canada, as commander-in-chief of the naval forces and flotilla. I commanded the expedition that captured and destroyed the steamboat Sir Robert Peel. The men under my command in that expedition were nearly all natural born English subjects—the exceptions were volunteers for the expedition. My Head Quarters were on an island in the St. Lawrence, without the jurisdiction of the United States, at a place named by me Fort Wallace. I am well acquainted with the boundary line, and know which of the islands do, and which do not, belong to the United States; and in the selection of the islands I wished to be positive, and not to locate within the jurisdiction of the United States, and had reference to the decision of the Commissioners, under the 6th article of the treaty of Ghent, done at Utica, in the State of New York, 13th June, 1822. I know the number of the island, and by that decision it was British territory. I yet hold possession of that station, and we also occupy a station some twenty or more miles from the boundary line of the United States, in what was His Majesty's dominions until it was occupied by us. I act under orders. The object of my movements is the independence of the Canadas, I am not at war with the commerce or property of the citizens of the United States.

"Signed this tenth day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-eight.

## "WILLIAM JOHNSON."

In addition to the above, we learn that Bill and his gang effected a daring robbery at the Canadian island Tante, in front of Bath on Thursday night, plundering the farm houses and taking off \$700 in cash. They landed in a 16 oared barge mounting two to three pounders. They beat two armed British steamers that chased them. The barges go at 12 to 14 miles an hour. Every effort is making to ferret out these lake buccaners. It is stated that on Lake Erie also there are troubles.

The schooner Nicholas Biddle, Capt. Dobbin, was attacked at Danville, on Grand river, U. C. the night of June 3d, by some loafers who attempted to turn him out because the American ensign was hoisted on a Sabbath in a Canadian port. The schooner escaped.

Capt. Demick, with 60 U. S. troops, has passed through Troy on his way to Plattsburgh.

CHILD DESERTION IN DUBLIN.—During the last year the Parish tax of St. Peter's, in this city, has been nearly doubled on the inhabitants, in consequence of their having to provide for upwards of five hundred deserted children.—Dublin Paper.

If this be so, and it comes under the sanction of home authority, how can it be expected that the same people would act better in another country.

The New Orleans Courier says: "Never was a city more infested with robbers, cut throats, and incendiaries, than New Orleans at this time. The villains of all the world appear to have congregated here, and to carry on their works of infamy with the greatest impunity.

It is well known that New Orleans is a great receptacle for outcast foreigners, and hence the state of things spoken of by the Courier.

## CELEBRATION OF THE FOURTH OF JULY, BY THE MEMBERS OF THE NATIVE AMERICAN ASSOCIATION, AT CARROLL'S SPRING.

OUR most respected and esteemed fellow countryman Daniel Carroll, of Duddington, has offered to this Association the use of the beautiful grounds and spring attached to his mansion, for the 4th of July. It has been accepted with great pleasure, and a dinner will be prepared by Mr. Isaac Beers, proprietor of the Native American Hotel, which will be appropriately served at half-past four o'clock, P. M., on that day, under the shady old oaks surrounding the spring.

This place used to be the retreat of the father of his country—Washington,—where he sought relaxation from the cares and toils of business, and it is a happy omen that the first public dinner of this Association should be held upon the spot consecrated by the presence of that illustrious patriot. Members of the Association who wish to participate in this festivity will please leave their names at the Native American Hotel. The subscription price is two dollars.

ORATION before the Native American Association on the 4th of July.—A discourse will be delivered before the Association at Carroll's Spring at 4 o'clock P. M., on the 4th July, by the Corresponding Secretary, Mr. Henry J. Brent.

WASHINGTON WHITE LEAD MANUFACTORY.—The subscriber having got his Le d Works into successful operation, is now prepared to furnish White Lead, either dry or ground in oil, in quantities to suit purchasers.

Orders from a distance will be thankfully received, and the subscriber pledges himself to furnish a good article at the eastern prices, and in any quantities.

June 23—6t JOHN PURDY.

LUMBER AND WOOD.—The undersigned, dealer in Lumber and Wood, has his yard on 12th street, near the canal bridge, where he intends keeping a good assortment, which will be sold on as good terms and at as fair prices as at any other yards. He respectfully solicits a share of public patronage.

He has also several houses and lots, and unimproved lots, which he will sell on good terms.

Washington, June 23, 1838. ULYSSES WARD.

## NATIONAL THEATRE—WASHINGTON.

POSITIVELY THE LAST NIGHT OF THE SEASON.

MR. WARD'S BENEFIT. Who respectfully solicits the presence and support of the Patrons of the Drama, whose approbation he has exerted every effort to merit.

MISS ELLEN TREE: Has most kindly delayed her departure, and will by particular desire appear in her favorite characters of "ROSALIND" and the "YOUTHFUL QUEEN."

MISS V. MONIER Has volunteered her valuable service, and will deliver the Recitation of "THE SCOLDING WIFE RECLAIMED."

MR. FREDERICKS Has also proffered his valuable assistance, and will appear as "JACQUES" and "FREDERICK DE BURY."

MR. PICKERING AS TOUCHSTONE.

SATURDAY EVENING, JUNE 23, Will be acted Shakespeare's admired Comedy of AS YOU LIKE IT.

ROSALIND With the celebrated CUCKOO SONG. MISS E. TREE. JACQUES Mr. FREDERICKS.

After the play MISS V. MONIER Will deliver the favorite Recitation of "THE SCOLDING WIFE RECLAIMED."

After which the Orchestra will perform the celebrated Overture to

"LA MUETTE DE PORTICI" The whole to conclude with the Comedy of THE YOUTHFUL QUEEN, Or, Christine of Sweden.

Christine, (the Youthful Queen,) MISS E. TREE

Box Office open daily from 10 to 2, and from 3 to 4. Doors open at seven o'clock—Performance will commence at a quarter before 8 precisely.

JAYNE'S INDIAN EXPECTORANT, is recommended as decidedly superior to any other known combination of medicine, for Coughs, Colds, Influenza, Consumption, Asthma, Spitting of Blood, Angina Pectoris—Palpitations of the Heart, Bronchitis—Chronic Pleurisy, Hoarseness, Difficulty of Breathing, Hooping Cough, Pains and Weakness of the Breast, and all diseases of the Pulmonary Organs.

This medicine is highly and justly recommended, by numerous and respectable individuals, who have found relief from its use. Many who have been laboring under protracted coughs and pains in the breast, and have been supposed by themselves and their friends far advanced in consumption, have been happily restored to perfect health by the use of this valuable Expectorant.

Dr. JONATHAN GOING, President of the Granville College, Ohio, (late of New York,) in a letter to the proprietor, dated New York, December, 1836, says—"he was laboring under a severe cold, cough and hoarseness, and that his difficulty of breathing was so great that he felt himself in imminent danger of immediate suffocation, but was perfectly cured by using this Expectorant." Mrs. Deles, of Salem, N. J., was cured of Asthma of twenty years' standing, by using two bottles of this medicine. Mrs. Ward, also of Salem, was cured of the same complaint by one bottle. A young lady, also of Salem, who was believed by her friends to be far gone with consumption, was perfectly restored by three bottles. Dr. Hamilton, of St. James, South Carolina, was greatly affected by a cough, hoarseness and soreness of the lungs, and on using a bottle of this medicine found permanent relief.

In addition to the above, several hundred cases might be mentioned of its promptly curing Hooping Cough when every other treatment had failed in giving relief. In fact, the proprietor can refer to several hundred individuals, in the city of Philadelphia alone, who have been cured of Asthma, Bronchitis, Spitting of Blood, and every variety of disease of the Breast, whose certificates would occupy too much space to publish; and he is daily receiving, from every part of the Union, the highest testimonials in its favor.

The Rev. C. C. Crosby, late Agent of the American Baptist, writes as follows:

To Dr. JAYNE.—Dear Sir: I have not used the Indian Expectorant, personally and in my family, for the last six years, with great benefit. Indeed I may consider my life prolonged by the use of this valuable medicine, under the blessing of God, for several years. I may say almost as much in the case of my wife, and also of the Rev. Mr. Tinson, of the Island of Jamaica. For all cases of cough, inflammation of the chest, lungs, and throat, I do most unhesitatingly recommend this as the best medicine I have ever tried. My earnest wish is, that others afflicted as I have been, may experience the same relief, which I am persuaded they will, by using the Indian Expectorant. C. C. CROSBY.

N. B.—Many of my neighbors, on my recommendation, have tried this medicine with uniform success.

Mr. Crosby's residence is near Elizabethtown, N. J. Copy of a letter from the Rev. Simon Steinfeld, Pastor of the Baptist Church at Roxborough, near Philadelphia.

Dr. D. JAYNE.—Dear Sir: You will probably recollect that about two months since, I called upon you and procured a bottle of your Indian Expectorant, stating that I was then troubled with an inveterate hoarseness and cold of three months standing, for which no medicine that I had tried afforded any relief. I deem it due to you and to the Expectorant, to inform you that the use of one bottle entirely removed the complaint, and that I have had no return of it since. From a fair trial of this medicine, and also of your Carmine Balsam, in my own family, and under my observation, I confidently recommend both to the afflicted. Yours truly, S. SIEGFRIED.

Philadelphia, July 8, 1837. A fresh supply just received at TODD'S Drug Store June 9.

CABINET AND CHAIR FACTORY, on Louisiana Avenue, between Sixth and Seventh streets, immediately north of the Bank of Washington. The subscriber will keep constantly on hand for sale, a good assortment of Cabinet Furniture, Fancy and Windsor Chairs of his own manufacture; and likewise an assortment of Parlor and Nursery Arm Chairs, direct from Boston, which will be sold low for cash; or, on accommodating terms, for approved paper.

93-Old furniture taken in exchange for new. A good assortment of Mahogany will constantly be kept on hand, and sold low for cash.

Funerals attended to upon moderate terms. May 10—JAMES WILLIAMS.

IMPORTANT INFORMATION to persons afflicted with the following complaints, viz: Sore Throat, Sore Eyes, St. Anthony's Fire, Fever Sores, even when the bones are affected, White Swellings, Violent Eruptions, Pimples and Carbuncles, Sore Eyes, Sore Legs, Scald Head, Ulcers, Venereal Taints, when Mercury has failed, and all disorders arising from an impure state of the blood and humors—are assured that Dr. KELLER'S Botanical Drops continue unvalued, for the prevention, relief, and cure of these complaints. In proof of which read the following remarkable cure of a case of 12 years' standing: Extract of a letter. "Sir: My leg, which before did not suffer from a human limb, is now entirely healed up, after resisting every other application for 12 years." Previous to taking your KELLER'S Botanical Drops, I had given up all hope of relief.

Another Case. An agent writes, "There is a person taking the Botanical Drops, evidently with the greatest advantage." He declares, to use his own words, "It is doing wonders for him," and is, as it were, "snatching him from the grave."

Numerous instances have occurred where persons were pining away a miserable existence, nothing they could procure affording them permanent relief, until they had made use of the above invaluable Medicine.

They are also the best Spring and Autumnal Physic. Price \$1, or 6 bottles for \$5.

For sale by S. J. TODD, Washington, D. C.

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